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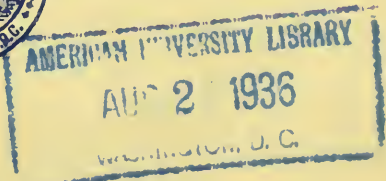
No. 1

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL
IN THE
SOCIAL SCIENCES

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ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1936-37



WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1936-37



WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY, 1936

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UNIVERSITY CALENDAR FOR 1936-37

1936

Sept. 19-23, Saturday-Wednesday — Registration in Graduate School, 1901 F Street, N. W.

Sept. 23, Wednesday—Opening Chapel, Metropolitan Church, 9:30 a. m.

Sept. 24, Thursday—All classes begin in Down-town Center.

Nov. 26, Thursday—Thanksgiving Day; a holiday.

Dec. 21, Monday—Christmas recess to Sunday, January 3.

1937

Jan. 4, Monday—All class work resumed.

✓ Jan. 21-27, Thursday-Wednesday—Mid-year examinations.

Jan. 28-Feb. 1, Thursday-Monday — Registration for second semester.

Jan. 30, Saturday—End of first semester.

Feb. 1, Monday—Second semester begins.

Feb. 22, Monday—Washington's Birthday; a holiday.

March 29-April 5, Monday-Sunday—Spring recess.

May 26-June 2, Wednesday-Wednesday—Final examinations.

June 6, Sunday—Baccalaureate.

June 7, Monday—Annual Commencement.

Sept. 23, Thursday—Academic Year 1937-1938 begins.

MEMBERS OF UNIVERSITY FACULTY FOR 1936-37
ASSOCIATED WITH THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

JOSEPH M. M. GRAY, *Chancellor of the University*, B.D., Drew;
D.D., Baker; Litt.D., Syracuse; S.T.D., Dickinson.

ERNEST S. GRIFFITH, *Dean of the Graduate School and Professor
of Political Science*. B. A., Hamilton; D.Phil., Oxford.

GEORGE BENJAMIN WOODS, *Dean of the College and Professor of
English*. B.A., Northwestern; M.A., Ph.D., Harvard.

FRANK WILBUR COLLIER, *Professor Emeritus of Philosophy*. B.A.,
Johns Hopkins; S.T.B., Ph.D., Boston.

ELLERY CORY STOWELL, *Professor of International Law*. B.A.,
Harvard; docteur en droit, Paris; Graduate of the École libre
des Sciences Politiques, Paris.

GEORGE S. DUNCAN, *Professor of Oriental History and Literature*.
B.A., Williams; M.A., B.D., Princeton; Ph.D., Dickinson.
(Dean of the Y. M. C. A. School of Religion; annual lecturer
for the Archeological Institute of America.)

CHARLES CALLAN TANSILL, *Professor of History*. B.A., M.A.,
Ph.D., Catholic University; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins.

DELOS OSCAR KINSMAN, *Professor of Economics*. B. L., Wisconsin;
M.A., Butler; Ph.D., Wisconsin.

WESLEY M. GEWEHR, *Professor of History*. Ph.B., M.A., Ph.D.,
Chicago.

EMERY EVANS OLSON, *Professor of Public Administration and
Director of "In Service" Training Division of School of
Public Affairs*. A.B., A.M., J.D., U. of Southern California.

LEON C. MARSHALL, *Professor of Political Economy*. A.B., LL.D.,
Ohio Wesleyan; A.B., A.M., Harvard.

BEN A. ARNESON, *Visiting Professor of Political Science*. A.B.,
A.M., Ph.D., Wisconsin. (On leave, Ohio Wesleyan Uni-
versity.)

———, *Professor of European History*.

ERNST CORRELL, *Associate Professor of Economic History*. Dr.
oec. publ., Munich.

- CATHERYN SECKLER-HUDSON, *Associate Professor of Political Science*. B.S., Northeast Missouri State Teachers; M.A., Missouri; Ph.D., American.
- LOWELL F. HUELSTER, *Assistant Professor of Economics*. B.A., Lawrence; M.A., Ph.D., Illinois.
- RICHARD L. BAUER, *Assistant Professor of History*. B.A., Ph.D., Chicago.
- LOIS MILES ZUCKER, *Assistant Professor of Ancient History*. B.A., M.A., Illinois; Ph.D., Catholic University of America.
- ROBERT SEE SACKETT, *Assistant Professor of Psychology*. A.B., Miami; Ph.D., Yale.
- THOMAS RUSSELL FISHER, *Visiting Professor of Sociology*. Ph.B., Chicago; A.M., Columbia. (On leave, Syracuse University.)
- WILLIAM WESLEY SHAW, *Instructor in Political Science*. A.B., Dickinson; M.A., Ph.D., Princeton.

SUPPLEMENTARY STAFF

To supplement the work of its full-time faculty, the University has available for its course offerings the services of experts connected with the government or with learned societies and research organizations located in the city. The supplementary staff for 1936-37 consists of the following:

- WILLIAM H. S. STEVENS, *Adjunct Professor of Economics*. B.A., Colby; M.A., George Washington; Ph.D., Pennsylvania. (Assistant Chief Economist, Federal Trade Commission; Member, Central Statistical Board.)
- HENRY B. HAZARD, *Adjunct Professor of Political Science*. LL.B., Oregon; LL.M., D.C.L., American. (Chief attorney, Assistant to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, U. S. Department of Labor.)
- HOWARD S. PIQUET, *Adjunct Professor of Economics*. B.S., New York; A.M., California; Ph.D., Princeton. (Economist, U. S. Tariff Commission.)
- BEATRICE AITCHISON, *Lecturer on Statistics*. B.A., Goucher; M.A., Ph.D., Johns Hopkins.
- CLYDE B. AITCHISON, *Lecturer on Interstate Commerce and Ad-*

- ministrative Law*. B.Sc., LL.D., Hastings; M.A., Oregon; Ph.D., American. (Member, Interstate Commerce Commission.)
- HENRY B. ARTHUR, *Lecturer on Statistics*. A.B., Union; A.M., Ph.D., Harvard. (Assistant Director of Division of Social Research, Works Progress Administration.)
- FREDERICK F. BLACHLY, *Lecturer on Political Science*. A.B., Oberlin; Ph.D., Columbia. (Staff member, Institute for Government Research of Brookings Institution.)
- VICTOR S. CLARK, *Lecturer on Economic History*. Litt.B., Minnesota; Ph.D., Columbia. (Economic Consultant, Library of Congress.)
- GORDON DEAN, *Lecturer on Jurisprudence*. A.B., Redlands; J.D., Southern California; LL.M., Duke. (Special attorney, Department of Justice.)
- LYNN R. EDMISTER, *Lecturer on International Economic Relations*. B.A., Harvard; Ph.D., Brookings Institution. (Chief Import-Export Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration to February 1936; Member, Foreign Trade Agreements Committee.)
- ERNEST M. FISHER, *Visiting Professor in Land Economics*. B.A. Coe College; M.A., University of Wisconsin; Ph.D., Northwestern. (Professor of Real Estate Management, University of Michigan; Director of Division of Economics and Statistics, Federal Housing Administration.)
- LEWIS C. GRAY, *Lecturer on Economic History*. B.A., M.A., LL.D., William Jewell College; Ph.D., Wisconsin. (Assistant Administrator in charge of Land Utilization Division of the Resettlement Administration.)
- GREEN H. HACKWORTH, *Lecturer on International Law*. A.B., George Washington; LL.B., Georgetown. (Legal Adviser, Department of State.)
- WALTON H. HAMILTON, *Visiting Lecturer on Social Economy*. A.B., Texas; A.M., Yale; Ph.D., Michigan. (Professor of Law, Yale University. Director, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board.)
- OSCAR E. KIESSLING, *Lecturer on Mineral Economics*, B.A., M.A., Wisconsin; Ph.D., Robert Brookings Graduate School of

- Politics and Economics. (Chief Economist, Division of Mineral Resources and Economics, Bureau of Mines; Member, Central Statistical Board.)
- WILLIAM M. LEISERSON, *Lecturer on Labor Relations*. A.B., Wisconsin; Ph.D., Columbia. (Chairman, National Mediation Board.)
- BLAINE F. MOORE, *Lecturer on Political Science*. A.B., Kansas; A.M., Illinois; Ph.D., Columbia. (Finance Dept., U. S. Chamber of Commerce.)
- CHARLES S. MORGAN, *Lecturer on Transportation Economics*. A.B., Michigan; Ph.D., Yale. (Director of Research, Federal Coordinator of Transportation.)
- MIRIAM E. OATMAN, *Visiting Lecturer on Political Theory*. A.B., Oberlin; A.M., Columbia; Ph.D., Brookings Institution.
- HENRY REINING, JR., *Lecturer on Public Administration*. A.B., Akron; A.M., Ph.D., Princeton. (Educational Director, National Institute of Public Affairs.)
- AMOS E. TAYLOR, *Lecturer on Foreign Banking*. B.A., Gettysburg; M.A., Chicago; Ph.D., Pennsylvania. (Assistant Chief, Finance Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)
- CYRIL B. A. UPHAM, *Lecturer on Banking*. A.B., Morningside College; Ph.D., Iowa; LL.B., George Washington. (Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.)
- CAROLINE F. WARE, *Lecturer on Economic History*. A.B., Vassar; A.M., Ph.D., Radcliffe.
- CHARLES WEST, *Lecturer on Political Science*. A.B., A.M., Ohio Wesleyan; A.M., Harvard; LL.D., National. (Under Secretary of the Interior.)

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL offers programs leading to the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. The work, concentrated in the fields of the social sciences, is conducted chiefly at the Downtown Center, 1901-1907 F Street, N. W.

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION

ERNEST S. GRIFFITH, D. Phil.....	<i>Dean</i>
HAZEL H. FEAGANS, M. A.....	<i>Registrar</i>
ANNE JENSEN, B.S. in L.S.....	<i>Librarian</i>
FREDERICK L. BENTON, M.D., D.S.....	<i>Honorary Medical Adviser</i>

THE GRADUATE BOARD

The Graduate Board consists of the Dean of the Graduate School with representatives from the departments offering graduate instruction. It has control of the program of studies of the Graduate Division of the University and it is authorized to make and administer all rules and regulations pertaining to graduate study. It is also responsible for the nomination to the Board of Trustees of all candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

ERNEST S. GRIFFITH, D. Phil., <i>Chairman</i>	
ERNST CORRELL, Dr. oec. publ.	EMERY E. OLSON, J.D.
WESLEY M. GEWEHR, Ph.D.	CATHERYN SECKLER-HUDSON, Ph.D.
HENRY B. HAZARD, D.C.L.	ELLERY C. STOWELL, Docteur en Droit.
WILLIAM B. HOLTON, Ph.D.	CHARLES C. TANSILL, Ph.D.
DELOS O. KINSMAN, Ph.D.	GEORGE B. WOODS, Ph.D.
LEON C. MARSHALL, LL.D.	ARTHUR S. FLEMMING, LL.B., <i>Secretary</i>

PURPOSE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

The program of graduate studies in The American University has for its aim the development of the scholarly attitude and extension of existing frontiers of knowledge. In addition to these objectives, the peculiar advantages of location in Washington

should make it possible to develop in its students a quality of scholarly realism which ordinarily is obtainable with difficulty in a less favorable environment.

In former years the Graduate School of American University encouraged its students to conduct investigations in all the major fields of thought. Because of the unique advantages that the city of Washington affords to students in the social sciences, the Board of Trustees of The American University has decided to restrict the graduate work leading to advanced degrees to this field. This does not mean that the Graduate School of American University overlooks the importance of fields of study outside the social sciences. It merely means that in an age of political and economic realism, American University is now offering an educational program that is in accord with the spirit of the age, and with the exceptional resources of the city of Washington.

HISTORY OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

The desire to establish in Washington an institution of higher learning devoted to the principles of Protestant Christianity was expressed soon after the Civil War; but not until twenty-five years later was the desire carried out. The leader of the movement to establish a university in Washington was Bishop John Fletcher Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He purchased the site, now occupied by the College of Liberal Arts, in 1890. In 1893 a charter for The American University was granted by Congress, and a Board of Trustees was organized. Then Bishop Hurst began the courageous and arduous task of raising funds for buildings. The first building (now the Hurst Hall of History) was completed in 1898.

The first unit of the University to be established was the Graduate School. This was formally opened by President Wilson on May 27, 1914, and some work was offered during the following year. In 1920 the University purchased property on F Street between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets and offered instruction in two schools—the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and the Graduate School of Diplomacy and Jurisprudence. The name of the latter was changed in 1924 to the School of the Political Sciences. On April 13, 1934, the Board of Trustees authorized the restriction of the graduate work leading to advanced degrees to the four fields of economics, history, international affairs, and political science.

THE CHARTER of The American University specifies that its purpose shall be "for the promotion of education." But the University interprets that purpose as having to do with the promotion not only of scholarship but also of character. It is the aim of the University to develop the initiative and resourcefulness of its students, to train them for individual thinking in creative or original work, to give them such an understanding of life and its current problems as will enable them to make necessary social adjustments, and to endow them with a Christian philosophy of life that will serve as a foundation for active and intelligent citizenship in their respective communities.

The American University is a Christian institution, free from all sectarian bias in teaching and administration. With this non-sectarian character and liberal purpose, the work of instruction throughout the University is carried on by a body of men and women, adequately trained in their subjects, who are imbued with a genuine spirit of learning and teaching, who are devoted to high ideals of personal and social character, and who desire to be of the largest service in training men and women not only in academic learning but also for lives of practical usefulness.

ADMISSION

APPLICATION. Students desiring to be admitted to the Graduate School should communicate with the Dean. Application blanks will be issued to them, which, when properly filled out, should be returned with an official transcript of the undergraduate and graduate work that has been completed.

ADMISSION. To be admitted to the Graduate School all students must fulfill the following requirements:

- (1) Must present a baccalaureate degree from a college or university of recognized standing.
- (2) Must indicate by previous scholastic record, or otherwise, their unmistakable ability to undertake work at the graduate level.
- (3) Must secure the approval of their applications by the Committee on Credentials.

REGISTRATION

During registration days, September 19-23, the student should come in person to the office of the Registrar to enroll in his course

or courses. After September 28 a charge of five dollars is made for this registration.

CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREES

Candidates for degrees should keep in mind the following important items in academic procedure, explained more fully in the sections on "Requirements for Degrees":

1. *The examinations to test the student's ability to read foreign languages.* These examinations may be taken at the student's convenience, preferably soon after his first registration. They must be passed before he can be accepted as a candidate for a degree.

2. *The qualifying examination for admission to candidacy.* This examination (which is largely diagnostic in character) should be taken early in the student's first semester. It is not necessary to make any special preparation for this examination.

3. *The comprehensive examination.* Candidates for the master's degree take this examination toward the end of the final semester of their residence. Candidates for the doctor's degree take the examination not earlier than during the semester by the end of which they will have completed forty-eight hours of course work.

4. *The thesis.* The subject should be selected and work begun as early as possible. The thesis must be completed and submitted to the Registrar before April 1 of the year in which the candidate expects to receive his degree.

5. *The intensive examination.* This examination, covering the special field of the candidate's research and the defense of the thesis, usually comes during the last month before commencement in the candidate's final year.

Admission to graduate courses does not imply acceptance of the student as a candidate for a degree. To be admitted as a candidate, a student must have received a bachelor's degree in an accredited college and have completed with grades of distinction a minimum of twenty-four semester hours in the field in which he proposes to take a degree. He must signify his intention to become a candidate by filing a formal application with the Registrar, and must pass a qualifying examination covering the undergraduate field of his special interest. He must satisfy the foreign language requirements, which are, for the master's degree, a reading knowledge of either French or German; for the doctor's degree, a reading knowl-

edge of both French and German. In special instances, when another language would be useful to the student in his particular field of research, the Graduate Board may allow its substitution for one of the languages usually required.

DEPARTMENTS AND FIELDS

For convenience and in the interest of well-integrated student programs, the Graduate School course offerings are grouped into eight general fields. Four of these—economics, history, international affairs, and political science—are organized departmentally; three others—economic history, the interrelations of government and economics, and social economy—are under the direction of inter-departmental committees. Public administration is at present a special sequence in the department of political science. All candidates for degrees are expected to register in one of these fields.

The comprehensive examinations for the master's and doctor's degrees cover sequences in some one of these eight fields. Under each field (as described below under the several headings) a number of appropriate sub-fields are listed, divided into two general groups, "required" and "optional." For the master's degree, the student will be expected to stand examination in three or more of the sub-fields, at least three of which are from the "required" group.* For the doctor's degree, the student is expected to evidence reasonable familiarity and scholarly attainment in the "required" sub-fields with distinction in certain of them. In addition he will be expected to stand examination in one or more sub-fields from the "optional" group as determined by the regulations governing the field. Deviations from these requirements must be approved by the Graduate Board.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS

To become eligible for the degree of master of arts, a candidate must have completed in residence at The American University at least twenty-four semester hours of courses in his field in addition to the research course in the field of the thesis. At least half of these courses should be those listed as primarily for graduates. Students whose undergraduate programs have been deficient in courses

* In Economics two of the three may be chosen from the "optional" group.

relating to their special field are asked to take additional courses in the Graduate School. A student who is employed on full time may not register for more than six hours of courses in any one semester.

The candidate must also present four typewritten copies of an acceptable thesis, each bearing the written approval of readers appointed by the Graduate Board. The research for this thesis and its preparation must be carried on under the supervision of the faculty member or members whose field is most closely related to the subject of the thesis. For this supervision, the candidate should register for the courses numbered 609-610 in his department. The thesis must be complete not later than the first day of April in the year when the degree is expected.

The candidate must also pass a written comprehensive examination covering at least three of the approved "required" sub-fields within the field of his general interest. He may submit *additional* sub-fields from the "required" or "optional" group.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

The requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy are qualitative rather than quantitative, and no definite statement of the time necessary for securing the degree can be made. No degree will be granted, however, for less than three years of full-time work including the thesis. In the case of part time students three years shall be defined as seventy-two hours of course work (or the equivalent) plus the thesis. At least forty-eight hours of the course work must lie within an approved sequence of sub-fields selected from the general field in which the student plans to take his degree. All courses, to be counted toward the degree, must be completed with honor grades. A student who is employed on full time may not register for more than six hours of courses in any one semester.

Graduate work completed with a satisfactory grade in residence at other fully accredited institutions may be offered in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a doctor's degree, provided that it is approved by the chairmen of the departments concerned and by the Graduate Board; but at least thirty-six hours of course work must be completed in residence at The American University. In the case of a full-time student whose program leading to the doctorate renders or has rendered it desirable to devote more time to study away from Washington, the Graduate Board may approve

a program in residence involving not less than one year of full time study at the American University, exclusive of the thesis.

Each candidate must present a thesis on an approved subject related to his major field. The thesis is expected to embody the results of original research, to give evidence of sound scholarship, and to constitute a definite contribution to knowledge. The research for this thesis and its preparation must be carried on under the supervision of the faculty member or members whose field is most closely related to the subject of the thesis. For this supervision, the candidate should register for the course numbered 609-610 in his department.

The thesis must have the written approval of the faculty member or members under whose direction it has been written and of the readers appointed by the Graduate Board. Four typewritten copies of the thesis must be submitted not later than the first day of April of the year in which the candidate expects to receive his degree.

The candidate must also pass a written comprehensive examination on his general field of study. The scope of this examination as defined for each field is indicated thereunder. It involves reasonable familiarity with a number of appropriate sub-fields, with distinction in certain of them. In case of failure in the comprehensive, the Graduate Board may grant permission for the candidate to take a second examination after the lapse of four months. A failure in a second examination is final.

After the thesis is approved, the candidate must pass an intensive examination on his thesis and related subjects. This examination is usually held some time in May of the last year in attendance.

FEEES

Fees for each semester are payable at the time of registration. In special instances, a plan for deferred payments may be arranged with the Bursar.

The graduate fees for each semester are as follows:

Tuition for full-time students, each semester	\$150.00
Tuition, part time, each credit hour	10.00
Graduation, paid only once	15.00
Registration and Library, each semester	5.00
Late registration	5.00

Laboratory statistics, each semester	2.00
Fee for Auditors, each credit hour	7.50

Undergraduates registered in the Down-town Center are charged at the above rates.

For students not living in Washington, living facilities are provided on the campus at the following rates each semester:

Room in Women's Residence Hall	\$90-100.00
Room in Hamilton House (men)	60- 75.00
Board	135.00

Students who have received a doctor's degree from the American University may take additional courses at one-half the regular tuition rates.

Clergymen in active service are granted a credit of ten per cent on tuition for each semester.

In case a student who has paid his tuition in full in advance withdraws from the University because of sickness or of other causes beyond his control, within one month after the beginning of the semester, one-half of the fee paid will be refunded. No refund for any cause is granted students who pay their fees in installments.

COURSE EXAMINATIONS AND GRADES

A written examination is given at the close of each course offered in the Graduate School. Grades in courses are given and recorded as follows: A, excellent; B, good; C, fair; D, unsatisfactory; F, failure; I, incomplete; X, condition. Incompletes not cleared within a year are entered as "dropped courses."

No student will be continued as a candidate for a graduate degree who fails to maintain a B average in all work taken in the Graduate School or who falls below C in any course.

FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

The faculty may grant, annually, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, fellowships as follows:

The Italian-American Maintenance Exchange Fellowship: Under the auspices of the Italian Embassy and the Board of Trustees of The American University a fellowship in the social

sciences has been established whereby an Italian graduate student will study at The American University Graduate School each year, and an American University graduate student will study in an Italian University each year. Arrangements are in cooperation with the Institute of International Education in New York City.

University Fellowships: Two or more University Fellowships are awarded annually to outstanding students. These Fellowships are valued at \$750-\$1,000, and carry a stipend of \$450-\$700 in addition to tuition. The holders may be asked to teach not to exceed three hours a semester of undergraduate courses.

Scholarships: Four or more full-tuition scholarships are awarded annually.

Swift Foundation: The late Mrs. Gustavus Franklin Swift founded this fellowship to help graduates of the Garrett Biblical Institute to become more proficient as Christian leaders. The endowment produces an annual income of \$500. The applicant must be recommended by the Garrett Biblical Institute.

Massey Foundation: Under the will of the late Hart A. Massey, \$50,000 was left to The American University, the income of which is now used for fellowships for students from Canada. In case of a deficiency in applications, others may be considered. The stipend is \$1,000.

FIELDS AND COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

Starred courses are offered at the Liberal Arts College, Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues; the others are offered at the Down-town Center on F Street between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets.

Courses numbered from 351 to 500 are open to both undergraduate and graduate students; those numbered 500 and above are open only to graduate students.

ECONOMICS

DELOS O. KINSMAN, *Chairman*

BEATRICE AITCHISON

CLYDE B. AITCHISON

HENRY B. ARTHUR

VICTOR S. CLARK

ERNST CORRELL

LYNN R. EDMINSTER

LEWIS C. GRAY

ERNEST S. GRIFFITH

WALTON H. HAMILTON

LOWELL F. HUELSTER

OSCAR E. KIESSLING

WILLIAM M. LEISERSON

LEON C. MARSHALL

CHARLES S. MORGAN

HOWARD S. PIQUET

WILLIAM H. S. STEVENS

AMOS E. TAYLOR

CYRIL B. A. UPHAM

CAROLINE F. WARE

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS

M.A.: At least three sub-fields, one of which must be either Economic Theory or History of Economic Thought.

Ph.D.: At least five sub-fields in addition to those in the required group.

Required: Economic Theory, History of Economic Thought, Economic History, Statistics.

Optional: Transportation and Public Utilities, Marketing, International Economics, Money and Banking, Finance and Investments, Labor Relations, Public Finance, Economics of Consumption, Social Economy, Agricultural Economics, Economic Resources, Politico-Economic Relations.

It has been the policy of the Department of Economics to recommend to the Graduate Board that so-called "outside technical minors" should be allowed for highly qualified specialists. It has been recommended that in such cases a maximum of 18 hours of technical subjects should be accepted towards the minimum course requirement for the doctorate, and that the technical minor be approved as an optional sub-field for the comprehensive examination.

321. Mathematics of Statistics.

A study of elementary mathematics employed in statistics, including linear and quadratic equations, graphs, properties of the straight line and parabola, logarithms, determinants, permutations and combinations, probability, some calculus and least squares; practice in the use of calculating machines.

First Semester.—Dr. B. Aitchison. (2) Without credit for graduate students.

*353. Business Organization.

A study of the principles of business organization and management. Attention is given to internal problems of business enterprise, such as personnel, finance, production, and marketing, as well as to the broader question of its relationship to society.—Admission upon consent of instructor.

First Semester.—Assistant Professor Huelster. (3)

*357. International Trade.

This course includes a study of the causes and consequences of domestic and foreign trade, the national trade theories, and tariff policies, commercial crises, and related questions.—Admission upon consent of instructor.

First Semester.—Assistant Professor Huelster. (3)

*405-406. Capitalism, Fascism, and Communism.

A critical examination is made of the rise of modern capitalism, its characteristics, its strength, and its weakness as an economic system. A similar study is made of Fascism and Communism.—Admission upon consent of instructor.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Kinsman. (3) (Given in 1937-38).

*411. Statistics and Business Cycles.

A study is made of statistics, of the units employed, and of the methods of compilation and presentation. Their application is made to business cycles and to the economic problems associated therewith. The various explanations of business cycles are examined and also the proposed methods of their control.—Admission upon consent of instructor.

First Semester.—Assistant Professor Huelster. (3)

415-416. Advanced Mathematics of Statistics.

A study of the scope and meaning of statistics, the general characteristics of statistical method, definition of statistical units, schedules, tabular and graphic representation of material; averages, measures of variation and skewness; index numbers; time series, trends and seasonal variations; linear

and non-linear correlation, multiple and partial correlation; the normal curve, sampling theory; the collection and appraisal of original data. One lecture period and two periods laboratory per week. Prerequisite for admission: Economics 321 or equivalent.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. B. Aitchison. (3)

417. Introduction to Statistical Method.

Statistical material and methods, with special reference to standard methods as applied in economics, sociology and public affairs. The subject matter will be developed from the non-mathematical point of view, although an understanding of collegiate algebra, geometry and trigonometry will be assumed. Attention will be given to methods of collecting, tabulating, charting, and analyzing statistical data. Some consideration will be devoted also to the application of the various methods. Problem work in the statistical laboratory will be required.

First Semester.—Dr. Arthur. (3)

418. Application of Statistical Methods to the Social Sciences.

The sources of statistical data, and the results and significance of statistical inquiries in the social sciences. The emphasis is upon the description, explanation, and criticism of statistical material and statistical analysis, rather than upon abstract methodology. The course is open to students who have had Course 417, or its equivalent. (Substitution of an equivalent for Course 417 requires approval by the instructor at the beginning of the academic year.)

Second Semester.—Dr. Arthur. (3)

424. History of Economic Thought through the Physiocrats.

This survey course shows the relationship existing between trends in economic ideas and periods of Western Civilization. An analysis will be made of the early methods of inquiry into economic problems and of the forms of control of economic activities. Lectures, reports, and discussion are to cover representative phases of the various schools and their literature. The work will deal with "economics" in its originally religio-ethical, legal and philosophic connections up to the emergence of economics as an independent science and as a growing issue of politics.

Second Semester.—Associate Professor Correll. (3) (Alternates with 426.)

426. History of Economic Thought since the Physiocrats.

Interest will be centered on the progress towards systematized economic theories. In a discussion of the economic ideas emanating from an increasingly industrial society the stress on *political* economy will be studied by an examination of the Classicists and Neo-classicists as well as of the varieties of Socialism. Economics of Institutionalism and Universalism and their contrast with purer economic systems of thought will be shown.

Reference will be made to the American development from European stock. Lectures, reports, and discussion.

Second Semester—Associate Professor Correll. (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

429-430. Investments.

A course designed to familiarize the students with the general principles underlying personal investments. Specific topics which will be considered include: the meaning of investment; the adaptation of investments to the requirements of the particular individual; relation of insurance policies to investments; analysis of corporation reports; bonds versus stocks as investments; corporation securities—railroad, utility, industrial, etc.; real estate mortgages and bonds; government issues—federal, state, municipal, county and tax districts. The work of the course will require the preparation of reports by students on various corporation and other securities.

As a prerequisite to this course the student must have taken, or be taking, corporation finance, business finance, or accounting.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3) (Alternates with 431-432.)

431-432. Corporation Finance.

A study of the financial policies pursued by corporations in the issue of securities, the management of capital assets and liabilities, income surplus and reserves, recapitalization, readjustment, and reorganization. Problems, cases, and reports.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

471. Combination vs. Competition.

Survey of trust and combination movement in the United States. Definition and theory of competition, economic background of combination movement. Influence of large-scale production. Voluntary associations in restraint of trade. Technical trusts as monopolies. Holding Companies and mergers. Open price associations. Trade association activities. Basing points and other non-competitive formulae.

First Semester.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

472. Combination vs. Competition.

Public policy regarding combination and monopoly. Competition and competitive practices. Policy of early court decisions on combinations. Federal and state legislation. Dissolution and injunction. Open price policies and their legal status. Concept of fair and unfair competition. Legislative policy regarding unfair competition in Federal Trade Commission and National Industrial Recovery Acts. Economic theories of

unfair competition as applied to various trade practices. Legal theories and decisions regarding unfair competition.

Second Semester.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

473-474. Labor Relations.

A survey of the problems involved in relations of employers, employees and the community or the government. Labor movements and theories of labor relations. The organization of labor, collective bargaining and government intervention in labor disputes.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Leiserson. (3)

475-476. Modern Transportation.

A comprehensive survey of rail, motor, water, air and pipe line transportation, including the special operating, administrative, rate, financial, and regulatory problems of each and the problems and technique of coordination.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Morgan. (3)

481-482. Problems of Taxation.

A study of the conditions giving rise to the various tax systems, the principles applied in the just distribution of burdens, and the characteristics of the different types of tax levies. An investigation is made of such questions as the shifting and incidence of taxes, the taxation of intangible property, double taxation, and the economic consequences of different tax systems. Special emphasis is laid on the tax problems of the United States.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Kinsman. (3) (Alternates with 551-552.)

501-502. Modern Economic Theories.

A critical examination of representative types of economic theory with emphasis upon recent developments of economic thought in America. Particular attention will be given to the points of view and logical premises of "orthodox" economics, the American Psychological School, and modern Institutionalism, especially as they relate to the problems of economic and social planning.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Piquet. (3)

505. Economics of Public Utilities.

A study of the characteristics of public service corporations other than railroads. Special attention will be given to the theories underlying valuation, rate-making, and state and federal regulation.

First Semester.—Assistant Professor Huelster. (3)

506. Problems of Public Utility Administration.

This course explores the practical problems of rate-making, service, finance,

the holding company, public ownership, public relations, and commission regulation as they affect the local utility companies.

Second Semester.—Assistant Professor Huelster. (3)

511. Coordinated Transportation.

The rise of motor transportation and the revival of inland water transportation present new problems in the determination, from the public viewpoint, of the respective contributions of motor, water and rail carriers. These problems are systematically examined with a view to working out effective and sound principles of coordination.

First Semester.—Dr. Morgan. (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

512. Ocean Transportation and Port Facilities.

A survey of overseas movements of freight traffic, including the requirements of the various kinds of traffic, types of shipping services, methods of rate making, conferences, regulation, and the part played by competitive ports and terminal facilities.

Second Semester.—Dr. Morgan. (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

513. Transportation Accounting and Statistics.

A survey of the part accounting and statistics play in the conduct and regulation of transportation and an examination of problems and methods.

First Semester.—Dr. Morgan. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

514. Problems in Transportation.

A pre-seminar course in current transportation problems.

Second Semester.—Dr. Morgan. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

515. Marketing Manufactured Products.

A course dealing with the fundamental principles of assembling and dispersing manufactured goods. Some of the topics covered are: Functions of wholesale and retail middlemen; selling through wholesalers, direct to retailers, direct to consumers; branch house distribution; mail order selling; chain store distribution; prices and price policies; cash and quality discounts, price maintenance, guarantees against declines; cost of distribution.

First Semester.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3) (Alternates with 471.)

516. Marketing Agricultural Problems.

A course dealing with fundamental principles and significant practices in the marketing of agricultural staples. Types of markets and functions of middlemen; buying methods and sales policies; problems of standardization and regulation; produce exchanges, future trading, and hedging; market news and other services; the relation of marketing to prices.

Second Semester.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3) (Alternates with 472.)

523-524. Foreign Currency and Banking Systems.

Analysis of the banking and currency systems of a number of foreign countries, including Great Britain, France, Germany, Canada, and other countries in which important banking developments have occurred in recent years. Particular attention will be given to the development of central banking in the British Empire, the cooperation between central banks and the Bank for International Settlements, and current problems of currency stabilization.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Taylor. (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

525-526. International Banking and Finance.

This course deals primarily with the financing of the various classes of international transactions, visible and invisible, private and governmental; also payments under gold and paper standards. Special attention is given to the nature of commodity, service, and capital transactions in their relation to the foreign exchanges, domestic and foreign money markets, and international price movements. The course is in part directed towards an appraisal of the long-term and short-term capital position in post-war world economics and involves an examination of the relations between commodity trade, gold movements, and capital movements in the balance of international payments of the United States and of other leading commercial countries.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Taylor. (3) (Alternates with 523-524.)

533-534. Economic Foreign Relations of the United States.

This course is designed to examine, with the aid of such historical background as may be essential, the present status of our economic foreign relations and the vital problems of policy to which they give rise. The course will involve a survey of post-war developments in the field of international economic relations and their implications in relation to economic policies of the United States. Among the broader subjects to be covered are: the trend toward world-wide industrialization and its relation to policies of economic self-sufficiency; economic planning, national and international, with special reference to the United States; the problem of reviving international trade and investment, and the role and interests of the United States in relation thereto; the international creditor position of the United States, and its influence upon our economic policies; control of raw materials; economic imperialism vs. "the open door at home"; the economic work of the League, and the interests of the United States with reference thereto. This course will include both lectures and assignment of special topics to individual students whose reports will constitute a basis for general discussion.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Edminster. (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

535-536. Tariff Policies.

A survey of American and foreign tariff policies, including a study of their historical evolution and of present-day problems. Special attention is given to the current tariff bargaining program of the United States, followed by case studies to familiarize the student with the practical problems encountered in the field.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Edminster. (3) (Alternates with 533-534.)

551-552. The Federal Revenue System.

A study is made of the receipts and expenditures of the federal government. Attention is given to the fiscal authority granted by the Constitution and the development of the revenues under this authority. The sources of the various federal funds, the problems arising from their administration, the issues involved in their administration, and the issues involved in their expenditures are examined. Special consideration is given the United States budget, the taxation of incomes, and the issue involved in tax exempt securities.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Kinsman. (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

561-562. Advanced Statistics.

Technical material of an advanced nature. Practical work in statistical problems of interest to the students. Collection, criticism, presentation, and analysis of data. Opportunity is offered for integration of the work of this course with the student's thesis.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. B. Aitchison. (3)

563. Employment Statistics.

A study of methods used in collecting and presenting statistics of employment in this and other countries, with criticism and suggestions for improvement.

Prerequisite: Economics 415-416, or the equivalent.

First Semester.—Dr. B. Aitchison. (3)

564. Trade Statistics.

Interpretation of data and problems in the field of foreign and domestic trade.

Second Semester.—Dr. B. Aitchison. (3)

581-582. Economics of Minerals and Power.

There are problems peculiar to the mineral industries which differentiate them from agriculture, manufacturing, and trade. The element of discovery, the chance distribution of deposits, and the wasting asset raises a series of problems that cut across taxation, tariffs, export policies, labor relations, monopoly, competition and conservation and give rise to the

migration of industry. As world consumption is increasing, higher prices can only be averted by new discoveries, better transportation and advances in technology. Mineral potentialities of the globe create wide interest in new areas, and mineral surpluses or deficiencies of nations indicate some explanations of current international economic policies.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Kiessling. (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

601-602. Seminar in Financial Policies of Corporations.

Each student will be assigned to the study of a group of corporations from which he will prepare analyses of their financial policies. Course will meet at hours convenient to students and instructor. Undergraduates admitted only by special permission of the instructor.—Persons other than candidates for degrees will be admitted upon consent of instructor.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3)

603-604. Seminar in Transportation.

A seminar in which each student will be assigned a definite problem on which he will work throughout the year. Lectures and oral and written reports. Persons other than candidates for degrees will be admitted upon consent of instructor.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Morgan. (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

605-606. Seminar in Current Banking Problems.

Contemporary legislation in the field of money and banking will be the center of interest in this course. Attention will be given to the activities of the lending agencies of the Government and their relationship to the private agencies in the same field. Statutes such as the Emergency Banking Act, the Gold Reserve Act, the Silver Purchase Act, the Banking Act of 1933, and the Banking Act of 1935 will be studied. Emphasis will be placed upon the individual work of the student rather than on that of the class as a unit. Work upon a special project will be required. Persons other than candidates for degrees will be admitted upon consent of instructor.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Upham. (3)

607-608. Seminar in International Finance.

This seminar is designed to provide for the special study of current problems in international finance such as stabilization operations, central bank policy, exchange controls, clearing agreements, defaults (and renewals of interest) on foreign investments, protective committees, etc.; also of special problems relating to the international movement of goods, services, and capital in their relation to prices and the mechanism of adjustment.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Taylor. (3)

609-610. Thesis Seminar.

A critical study is made of specific economic problems. Methods of research are discussed; bibliographies are gathered and criticised; reports of

investigations are prepared for exhaustive criticism. Those preparing dissertations for the doctor's or master's degree are required to register.
First and Second Semesters—Professor Kinsman, Associate Professor Correll.

The following courses, described more fully under their field, are listed here also as lying largely within the field of Economics.
Gov. Ec. 501-502—Interrelations of Government and Economics. *Prof. Marshall and Prof. Griffith.*

Gov. Ec. 537-538—Federal Regulation of Commerce. *Dr. Clyde B. Aitchison.*

Gov. Ec. 609-610—Thesis Seminar. *Prof. Marshall.*

Soc. Ec. 407—Social Insurance.

Soc. Ec. 501—Social Economy Perspectives. *Assoc. Prof. Correll.*

Soc. Ec. 505—Social Legislation. *Prof. T. R. Fisher.*

Soc. Ec. 509-510—Economic Insecurity. *Dr. Hamilton.*

Soc. Ec. 603-604—Seminar in Housing and Home Financing. *Prof. E. M. Fisher.*

Soc. Ec. 607—Seminar in Religion and Economics. *Assoc. Prof. Correll.*

Ec. Hist. 405—History of American Agriculture. *Dr. Gray.*

Ec. Hist. 406—History of American Industry. *Dr. Clark.*

Ec. Hist. 407-408—The Development of American Culture. *Dr. Ware.*

Ec. Hist. 410—Economic History of 19th Century Europe. *Assoc. Prof. Correll.*

Ec. Hist. 423-424—Evolution of Economic Institutions. *Assoc. Prof. Correll.*

Ec. Hist. 539—Mercantilism and Neo-Mercantilism. *Assoc. Prof. Correll.*

(cf. also Auxiliary Courses, p. 57)

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Attention is called to the availability of the special graduate courses in Agricultural Economics at the Brookings Institution under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council.

ECONOMIC HISTORY

ERNST CORRELL, *Chairman*

CLYDE B. AITCHISON

RICHARD L. BAUER

VICTOR S. CLARK

LYNN R. EDMINSTER

WESLEY M. GEWEHR

LEWIS C. GRAY

CHARLES C. TANSILL

CAROLINE F. WARE

Those students whose major interest lies in the field of Economic History require the mastery of two fields in order to do adequate justice to their subject. Rather than to attempt the construction of a program within the confines of the orthodox departmental classification it has appeared to be sounder educational practice to allow this focus of the student's interest itself to determine the ground to be covered. In this way the historical perspective can be added to economics; an analytic interpretation to history.

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS

M.A.: At least three sub-fields from the required group, other sub-fields optional.

Ph.D.: At least two sub-fields in addition to those in the required group.

Required: Economic Theory, History of Economic Thought, Economic History (European, American), European History since 1500, American History since 1787, Economic Resources.

Optional: Statistics, Politico-Economic Relations, Religion and Economics, Social Legislation, Business Organization, English History, Latin American History, Canadian History, Far-Eastern History, any branch of economic life historically treated (e. g., Labor Relations, Public Finance, etc.).

405. History of American Agriculture.

The principal emphasis in this seminar is on economic rather than technological phases of American Agricultural History, although the influence of technological changes on economic and social evolution of American agriculture is considered. Special attention is given to some of the significant foci about which research activity may properly be organized and considerable attention is given to the bibliography of the field, with particular reference to the relative values of the different classes of primary and secondary sources. Discussion is devoted to the more significant trends in the economic and social evolution of American agriculture, and the more important regional contrasts, and will indicate

some of the forces that operate to determine these trends and regional contrasts.

First Semester.—Dr. Gray. (3)

406. History of American Industry.

Careful study will be made of the place of American manufactures in the evolution of Western industrialism. Inquiries into characteristic elements of the rapid rise of the American factory system will be contrasted by corresponding features in the industrialization of Europe. Special research topics are to deal with the interrelationship of transportation developments and the growth of national key industries; the historical prerequisites in the emergence of mass production; the effect of democratic standards of consumption on the growth of industries; development of concentration through corporate forms in the business organization of industrial production; science and the further evolution of manufacturing processes and labor appliance; historical aspects of tariff protection and industrial expansion; the geographic shifting of American industries due to changes in methods, types of raw material, labor supply, etc.; the effect of war demands and of other opportunity markets on industrial developments; etc.

Second Semester.—Dr. Clark. (3)

407-408. The Development of American Culture.

The problem of an American culture pattern. Origin and development. Competing non-dominant patterns. Agrarianism and the Frontier. Religious and industrial factors. Relevance and suitability to current economic and social issues. The problem of social action in relation to the framework of tradition and the process of cultural change.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Ware. (3)

410. Economic History of 19th Century Europe.

In this course primary attention will be given to the English pattern of modern economy. Other topics to be considered will be the following: historical development of the alliance between science and production; changes in the means of transportation and communication; reorganization of European and extra-European market areas; commercial rivalries and their reflection in national issues of free trade and protection; development of social legislation in Germany.

Second Semester.—Associate Professor Correll. (3) (Given 1937-38.)

423-424. Evolution of Economic Institutions.

The study during the first semester will relate to the pre-capitalistic age including phases of primitive life, the economy of village and manorial systems, principal forms in the economic and social organization of industrial production and exchange. Studies in the second semester will include the phenomena of the progressive commercialization of economic wants;

changes and growth in agriculture, industry, and trade; the non-economic influences such as the alleged religious genesis of capitalism and the rise of the national state; the economic and social aspects of the increasing division of labor and the changes in transportation; and the growth of the financial society.

First and Second Semesters.—Associate Professor Correll. (3) (Alternates with 539 and 410.)

539. Mercantilism and Neo-Mercantilism.

A study of economic policies which characterized the development of European nations from circa 1500 to the end of the 18th century. Outstanding "mercantile systems," their interests in national economic growth and commercial-colonial expansion will be examined and grouped according to geographical and historical factors. Methods and practices of continental Cameralism will be taken up to illustrate a different type of principles working for the creation and stabilization of national economic units. Attention will be directed to the beginnings of "world-economic" concepts and the resulting conflict between "protection" and "free trade." Practical public policies rather than theories will be studied. An attempt will be made to compare types and practices of original mercantilism and cameralism with modern issues savoring of "neo-mercantilism."

First Semester—Associate Professor Correll. (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

609-610. Research in Economic History.

Thesis.

The following courses described more fully under their field, are listed here as also lying largely within the field of Economic History.

Ec. 424—History of Economic Thought through the Physiocrats. *Assoc. Prof. Correll.*

Ec. 426—History of Economic Thought since the Physiocrats. *Assoc. Prof. Correll.*

Ec. 533-534—Economic Foreign Relations of the United States. *Dr. Edminster.*

Ec. 535-536—Tariff Policies. *Dr. Edminster.*

Gov. Ec. 537-538—Federal Regulation of Commerce. *Dr. Clyde Aitchison.*

Hist. 363-364—European Dependencies. *Asst. Prof. Bauer.*

Hist. 402—History of the American Frontier. *Prof. Gewehr.*

Soc. Ec. 607—Religion and Economics. *Assoc. Prof. Correll.*

Attention is also called to other course offerings of the Economics and History Departments as furnishing background material. Approval of the Chairman of the Field should be obtained in order to elect such courses for credit toward the minimum course requirement for a degree.

GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMICS

(*Inter-Relations*)

LEON C. MARSHALL, *Chairman*

CLYDE B. AITCHISON

BEN A. ARNESON

FREDERICK F. BLACHLY

LYNN R. EDMISTER

ERNEST S. GRIFFITH

WALTON H. HAMILTON

LOWELL F. HUELSTER

DELOS O. KINSMAN

WILLIAM M. LEISERSON

CHARLES S. MORGAN

MIRIAM E. OATMAN

CATHERYN SECKLER-HUDSON

WILLIAM H. S. STEVENS

AMOS E. TAYLOR

CYRIL B. A. UPHAM

The growing importance of the interrelations of government and economics has reached the stage in which scholarly interest in the field is being recognized by graduate programs constructed with this interest specifically in mind. The fallacy of considering either discipline as existing in a vacuum has long been apparent. In the formation of economic policies by government; in the impact of economic interests and ways upon government; in all the manifold interrelations of the two fields lie today many of the problems most challenging to the creative thought of the social scientist. With this in mind and because of the peculiar suitability of the Washington scene, The American University Graduate School has undertaken to build a sequence of study permitting the choice of this "border-line" field as the focus of the student's major interest. While providing for adequate ground-work in those aspects of government and economics essential for the understanding of their inter-relations, chief attention is directed toward the inter-relations themselves—in their historical, analytic, institutional, sociological, and comparative aspects.

Attention is called to the peculiar suitability of this field for those planning to enter certain types of the public service, business, journalism, law, and the teaching of the social sciences.

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS

M.A.: At least three sub-fields from the required group. Other sub-fields optional.

Ph.D.: At least one sub-field in addition to those in the required group.

Required: Economic Theory, Economic History, Money and Banking, Public Finance, Politico-Economic Relations, Social Psychology, National Government, Comparative Government, State Government, Business Organization.

Optional: History of Economic Thought, Statistics, Social Economy, Public Administration, Geography, International Law, European History since 1500, American History since 1789, Imperialism, any branch of economic life as affected by government policy (e.g., Transportation, Labor Relations, etc.)

501-502. Interrelations of Government and Economics.

A comparative and historical study of trends in the principal industrial nations, followed by special reference to the problems arising in this field under the Roosevelt administration. The first semester (under the direction of Professor Griffith) will deal with the European scene; the second semester (under the direction of Professor Marshall) will consider the American developments.

First and Second Semesters.—*Professor Marshall and Professor Griffith.* (3)

537-538. Federal Regulation of Commerce.

The history of the Commerce Clause of the Constitution, and of the principal decisions of the Supreme Court interpreting it will be studied; and also the development and structure of the principal acts of Congress under the clause and the administration thereof.

First and Second Semesters.—*Dr. C. B. Aitchison.* (3)

609-610. Research Seminar in Politico-Economic Relations.

Thesis.

Professor Marshall.

The following courses, described more fully under their field, are listed here as also lying largely within the field of the Interrelations of Government and Economics.

Ec. 471-472—Combination vs. Competition. *Adj. Prof. Stevens.*

Ec. 473-474—Labor Relations. *Dr. Leiserson.*

Ec. 475-476—Modern Transportation. *Dr. Morgan.*

Ec. 481-482—Problems of Taxation. *Prof. Kinsman.*

Ec. 505—Economics of Public Utilities. *Asst. Prof. Huelster.*

Ec. 506—Problems of Public Utility Administration. *Asst. Prof. Huelster.*

Ec. 511—Coordinated Transportation. *Dr. Morgan.*

Ec. 523-524—Foreign Currency and Banking Systems. *Dr. Taylor.*

Ec. 533-534—Economic Foreign Relations of the United States. *Dr. Edminster.*

Ec. 535-536—Tariff Policies. *Dr. Edminster.*

Ec. 551-552—Federal Revenue System. *Prof. Kinsman.*

Ec. 605-606—Seminar in Current Banking Problems. *Dr. Upham.*

Ec. 607-608—Seminar in International Finance. *Dr. Taylor.*

Pol. Sci. 410—Contemporary Political Thought. *Dr. Oatman.*

- Pol. Sci. 441-442—(Pub. Admin.) Problems in Public Administration. *Dr. Blachly.*
- Pol. Sci. 506—The Problem of Constitutional Revision. *Prof. Arneson.*
- Pol. Sci. 507—Present-Day Political Europe—The Democracies. *Assoc. Prof. Seckler-Hudson.*
- Pol. Sci. 509—Present-Day Political Europe—The Dictatorships. *Assoc. Prof. Seckler-Hudson.*
- Pol. Sci. 511-512—National Administration. *Prof. Arneson.*
- Soc. Ec. 407—Social Insurance.
- Soc. Ec. 505—Social Legislation. *Prof. T. R. Fisher.*
- Soc. Ec. 509-510—Economic Insecurity. *Dr. Hamilton.*
 (cf. also Supplementary Courses, p. 57)

HISTORY

CHARLES C. TANSILL, *Chairman*

RICHARD L. BAUER
ERNST CORRELL
GEORGE S. DUNCAN

WESLEY M. GEWEHR
CAROLINE F. WARE
LOIS M. ZUCKER

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS

M.A.: At least three sub-fields from the required group. Other sub-fields optional.

Ph.D.: At least two sub-fields in addition to those in the required group.

A. EUROPEAN HISTORY

Required: European History since 1500 (political, social, economic, diplomatic), American History, International Law, English History, European History prior to 1500.

Optional: Economic Theory, Politico-Economic Relations, Social Psychology, Historical Sociology, Geography, Imperialism, Political Theory, International Relations and Organization, Religious History, the literature of a particular nation.

B. AMERICAN HISTORY

Required: American History (political, social, economic, constitutional, diplomatic), European History since 1500, Economic Theory, National Government, International Law, English History.

Optional: Social Psychology, Historical Sociology, Geography, Latin-American History, Canadian History, Far Eastern History, Diplomatic History, American Literature.

C. ANCIENT HISTORY (M.A. degree only)

History of Egypt, Babylonia, and Assyria; History of Greece; History of Rome; History of the Hebrews; Anthropology; Paleography; a special aspect of one of the foregoing (e.g., Roman Law, Political Theory, Religious History, etc.)

For Undergraduates and Graduates

351. The American Colonies.

The European background of American history; the colonization of North America; the development of institutions in the English Colonies; the struggle with New France; colonial folkways; the economic, social, and religious aspects of the American Revolution.

First Semester.—*Professor Gewehr.* (3)

***356. The United States in the Twentieth Century.**

Bryanism and the election of 1896; imperialism and the war with Spain; the trust problem; Theodore Roosevelt and the progressive era; domestic policies of Woodrow Wilson; war with Germany and the Treaty of Versailles; return of "normalcy"; the second Roosevelt starts the "New Deal."

Second Semester.—Professor Gewehr. (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

***357. History of Latin America.**

A survey of the economic, political, social, and cultural development of the Latin American nations since 1810.

First Semester.— (3).

***361. The French Revolution and the Napoleonic Era.**

First Semester.—Assistant Professor Bauer. (Given in 1937-38.)

***363-364. European Dependencies.**

An extensive review of the expansion of European peoples, institutions, and culture, with reference to the development of modern economic imperialism.

First and Second Semesters.—Assistant Professor Bauer. (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

***366. Europe Since 1918.**

The Versailles conference; the peace treaties; the new governments of Europe; the revival of Turkey; and such problems as reparations, war debts, and disarmament are studied.

Second Semester.—Professor Gewehr. (3)

402. History of the American Frontier.

One of the dominant influences in shaping the development of American national life and institutions has been the westward movement of the frontier. The history of this frontier from the Alleghanies to the Pacific is traced, together with its problems and its contributions to our national life.

Second Semester.—Professor Gewehr. (3)

403-404. Constitutional History of the United States.

An advanced course the aim of which is the study of the outstanding constitutional problems and controversies typical of the development of American issues and institutions.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Gewehr. (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

407-408. Diplomatic History of the United States.

A general survey of American foreign policy from the outbreak of the Revolution to the present time.

First and Second Semesters.—*Professor Tansill.* (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

American and European Biography.

In these four courses on the different aspects of American and European biography special attention is paid to the following schools of biographers—the laudatory school; the debunking school; the objective school; the realistic school; the literary school; the Freudian school.

411-412. American Biography, 1607-1865.

This course is designed to indicate to students the influence of the personal factors in the development of American national life from the period of colonization to the close of the Civil War. Emphasis will be placed upon the achievements of Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Jackson, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Douglas, and Lincoln.

First and Second Semesters.—*Professor Tansill.* (1½) (Given in 1937-38.)

413-414. American Biography, 1866-1935.

This course will devote special attention to such representative Americans as Seward, Grant, Vanderbilt, Carnegie, Edison, Pulitzer, Cleveland, Roosevelt, and Herbert Hoover.

First and Second Semesters.—*Professor Tansill.* (1½) (Given in 1937-38.)

415-416. Eminent Europeans, 1066-1789.

A rapid survey of the contributions to European national life of the following important characters: William the Conqueror; Queen Elizabeth; Mary Stuart; Martin Luther; Erasmus; Richelieu; Cromwell; Marlborough; Peter the Great; Frederick the Great; William Pitt; Edmund Burke; Rousseau; Voltaire; Goethe.

First and Second Semesters.—*Professor Tansill.* (1½) (Given in 1938-39.)

417-418. European Biography, 1789-1935.

The more important forces shaping European national life since the French Revolution are given illustration in the lives of the following representative Europeans: Marat; Danton; Robespierre; Marie Antoinette; Napoleon; Talleyrand; Metternich; Wellington; Canning; Palmerston; Mazzini; Cavour; Bismarck; Disraeli; Gladstone; Salisbury; Sir Edward Grey; Mussolini; Stalin; Hitler.

First and Second Semesters.—*Professor Tansill.* (1½)

***423. Diplomatic Background of the World War.**

The aim of this course is to study the background of the World War in the light of the latest and most authoritative research. The develop-

ment of European alliances and alignments together with the operations of European imperialism with special reference to the coming of the war are studied.

First Semester.—Professor Gewehr. (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

***431. The Near East.**

This course deals primarily with the history of the Balkan States from the earliest times to the present. The coming of the Slavs; the rise and disruption of the Turkish Empire; the development of the modern Balkan Nations; contemporary problems.

Second Semester.—Professor Gewehr. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

***432. The Far East.**

A general survey of the development of China and Japan. The aim is to furnish a background for the interpretation of the world problems centering in the Pacific area of the Far East, and to gain some appreciation of the distinctive cultures which these lands offer. The chief emphasis is placed on the period beginning with the contact with the West.

First Semester.—Professor Gewehr. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

501. The United States, 1763-1829.

In this course certain basic factors in American development are emphasized: the Revolution as a social movement; nascent nationalism; political principles and growth of parties; economic origins of Jeffersonian democracy; problems of fiscal administration; rise of sectionalism; American culture.

First Semester.—Professor Tansill. (1½)

502. The United States, 1830-1861.

The inauguration of President Jackson marked a new era in American history. Special attention will be directed to the implications of Jacksonian democracy; the influence of the frontier; abolition of property qualifications for public office; humanitarian aspects of the new social philosophy. The educational development during this middle period will receive extended consideration.

Second Semester.—Professor Tansill. (1½)

503. The United States, 1862-1900.

The following topics will be given special emphasis: the economic basis of Southern secession; constitutional problems under Lincoln; social and economic factors in the collapse of the Confederacy; Lincoln as a statesman and as a politician; economic aspects of the Northern reconstruction policy; Liberal Republican movement; rise of "big business"; tariff policies; third party movements.

First Semester.—Professor Tansill. (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

504. The Literature of American History.

A comprehensive survey of both source and secondary materials on the more important aspects of American history. An attempt will also be made to evaluate the contributions of such historians as Jared Sparks, George Bancroft, Francis Parkman, John B. McMaster, John Fiske, James Ford Rhodes, Henry Adams, William A. Dunning, Charles A. Beard, and James T. Adams.

Second Semester.—*Professor Tansill.* (1½) (Given in 1938-39.)

507-508. Prehistoric Man.

An intensive study of the religions, family life, inventions, and industries of primitive man.

First and Second Semesters.—*Professor Duncan.* (3) (Alternates with 509-510.)

509-510. History of Egypt, Babylonia, and Assyria.

This course will cover the following main topics: physical nature of the lands; influence of geographic environment; racial origins, literatures, cultures, and religions; history of excavations, and inscriptions.

First and Second Semesters.—*Professor Duncan.* (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

511. Greek History: The Confederacy of Delos and the Athenian League.

A detailed survey of Greek civilization in the Fourth and Fifth Centuries B. C.

First Semester.—*Assistant Professor Zucker.* (3)

512. Roman History: Republic to Empire.

This course will be limited to a careful study of Rome during the transition period, 59 B. C. to 68 A. D.

Second Semester.—*Assistant Professor Zucker.* (3)

513-514. The French Revolution and Napoleon.

A study of the institutions of the Old Regime, the Estates General and the more important reforms of the Revolution; the destruction of the monarchy and the establishment of the republic; the rise of Napoleon; the empire and wars of conquest; the rise of nationalities; the defeat of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna.

First and Second Semesters.—*Assistant Professor Bauer.* (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

527. Diplomatic History of the United States, 1776-1823.

A survey of the beginnings of American foreign policies. Some of the topics to be developed will be as follows: French foreign policy and the American alliance; relations with Spain, 1783-1795; recognition policy

of Jefferson; diplomacy of the War of 1812; historical background of the Monroe Doctrine.

First Semester.—Professor Tansill. (3)

528. Diplomatic History of the United States, 1824-1861.

In the middle period of American foreign policy the relations between the United States and Great Britain are of increasing importance, and emphasis is given to such topics as the Oregon boundary controversy; the Webster-Ashburton Treaty; the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty; Anglo-American rivalry in Latin America and in the Caribbean.

Second Semester.—Professor Tansill. (3)

529. Diplomatic History of the United States, 1862-1900.

Among the topics to be considered in this course are the following: Great Britain and the American Civil War; Seward's foreign policy; relations with the German Empire, 1871-1900; Blaine and Pan-Americanism.

First Semester.—Professor Tansill. (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

530. American Diplomacy in the Orient, 1784-1935.

American relations with the Orient are of increasing significance and deserve detailed treatment. Basic American principles such as the Open Door policy and the consistent support of Chinese territorial integrity are studied in relation to their historical background. Special attention is given to the problem of growing irritation in the relations between Japan and the United States.

Second Semester.—Professor Tansill. (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

531-532. Diplomatic History of the United States Since 1900.

A survey of the recent developments in American foreign policy. Particular emphasis is given to German-American relations, 1914-1917, and to the problems arising from the decisions of the Versailles Conference.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Tansill. (1½) (Given in 1938-39.)

534-544. Diplomatic History of Europe, 1870-1918.

A survey of such basic social forces as nationalism, imperialism, and militarism and their role in creating the alliances and alignments after 1870; crises in European international relations leading to the World War; world war responsibility; the Paris Conferences; the treaties and reconstruction.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Tansill. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

545-546. The Development of Modern Germany.

A historical survey of the rise of modern Germany from the period of unification to the present day. Particular attention will be paid to such topics as the work of Bismarck, social and economic developments under

the Empire, the Revolution of 1918, the establishment of the Weimar Republic, and the National Socialist regime.

First and Second Semesters.—*Assistant Professor Bauer.* (3)

609-610. Seminar in American History.

Thesis.

611-612. Seminar in European History.

Thesis.

The following courses, described more fully under their field, are listed here as also lying largely within the field of History.

Ec. Hist. 405—History of American Agriculture. *Dr. Gray.*

Ec. Hist. 406—History of American Industry. *Dr. Clark.*

Ec. Hist. 407-408—Development of American Culture. *Dr. Ware.*

Ec. Hist. 410—Economic History of 19th Century Europe. *Assoc. Prof. Correll.*

Ec. Hist. 423-424—Evolution of Economic Institutions. *Assoc. Prof. Correll.*

Ec. Hist. 539—Mercantilism and Neo-Mercantilism. *Assoc. Prof. Correll.*

Gov. Ec. 538—History of the Commerce Clause. *Dr. Clyde Aitchison.*

Int. Af. 410—The League of Nations.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ELLERY C. STOWELL, *Chairman*

LYNN R. EDMINSTER

LOWELL F. HUELSTER

ERNEST S. GRIFFITH

CHARLES S. MORGAN

GREEN H. HACKWORTH

CATHERYN SECKLER-HUDSON

HENRY B. HAZARD

CHARLES C. TANSILL

AMOS E. TAYLOR

The organization of this department in 1935 was a recognition that the interrelations of the peoples of the world form an important and reasonable focus of interest for graduate students. The field draws upon political science and history for its law, politics, and organization and upon economics for those forces and factors which so often are the determining factors in national policies and which in their own right have a significance for present-day statecraft that cannot be ignored. Only on the basis of adequate knowledge of these various factors can teachers, statesmen and organizations do effective work toward a permanent World Peace.

Courses dealing with international law and other important aspects of world affairs are offered to serve as a basis of preparation for a foreign service career or other activity in the international field. It is also the aim of the Department to promote international understanding and good will through the study of the politics, national characteristics, and foreign relations of the principal nations. Washington, the focus of governmental control and of so many international interests, offers a unique opportunity for the pursuit of these studies.

While not directly designed to prepare for the Foreign Service examinations of the Department of State, the thoroughness and comprehensiveness of the work offered do in fact constitute one of the best ways of preparing for such a career. So also work in this field opens up possible careers in foreign trade, in teaching, and in international law and organization.

An important activity of the department is the publication of the Digest of International Law and Relations.

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS

M.A.: At least three sub-fields from the required group. Other sub-fields optional.

Ph.D.: At least two sub-fields in addition to those in the required group.

Required: International Law and Procedure, International Relations and Organization, International Economics, Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law, Diplomatic History, Comparative Government.

Optional: Social Psychology, Geography, European History since 1500, Imperialism, a special branch or branches of International Law.

405-406. The Principles of International Law.

A course designed to give an understanding of the fundamental principles of International Law and to develop the application of these principles to the leading topics of the law. Emphasis will be placed on analyzing current events. Seminar reports.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Stowell. (3)

410. The League of Nations.

Historical background and development. Constitution and functions of the Assembly, Council, and Secretariat. The International Labor Organization. The Permanent Court of International Justice.

Second Semester.— (1½)

423. International Relations and World Politics.

In this course special attention is given to such controlling factors as nationalism, imperialism, and militarism. The economic aspects of world politics are duly emphasized, and the following topics carefully considered: general principles of investment diplomacy; financial supervision; practice of armed protection; historical background of commercial diplomacy.

First Semester.—Professor Stowell. (3)

512. The Conduct of Foreign Relations.

This course will deal with the organization of foreign offices and foreign services; the various agencies of government bearing upon foreign relations and how they operate; the problem of popular control and of popular education in the foreign relations of governments; the manner in which foreign relations actually are conducted, and similar problems. Special attention will be given to the organization of the United States Department of State.

Second Semester.—Professor Stowell. (3) (Alternates with 514.)

514. The Law of Intervention.

A study of the international law rights enforced through intervention and of the regulations governing recourse to remedial force. The restrictions

and limitations recognized by the law of war in order to prevent, in so far as possible, an abusive use of force.

Second Semester.—Professor Stowell. (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

515-516. International Law Procedure.

International Law as applied by courts and administrative officials to the regulation of immigration, and the law of nationality, naturalization, citizenship, and expatriation.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Hazard. (1½)

519. Extradition.

A study of international extradition with some consideration of interstate rendition. The nature of the obligation of extradition and the procedure as governed by statute and treaty considered in relation to the principles of the criminal law of the United States and other countries. This course is open to those who have not had previous professional legal training.

First Semester.—Adjunct Professor Hazard. (1½)

520. Conflict of Laws (Assimilation of Laws).

This course (sometimes termed "Private International Law") deals with the rights of persons within the territory and dominion of one political sovereignty, by reason of acts done within the dominion of another sovereignty; the basis of the recognition of the foreign law; the rules governing the determination of the status and capacity of individuals; the rules relative to title and disposition of property; the enforcement of foreign judgments.

Second Semester.—Adjunct Professor Hazard. (1½)

538. The Law of International Claims.

The Law of International Claims. Rules and Practice of the State Department governing the presentation of claims.

Second Semester.—Mr. Hackworth. (1½) (Given in 1937-38.)

540. The Law of Treaties.

The Negotiation and Interpretation of Treaties.

Second Semester.—Mr. Hackworth. (1½) (Alternates with 538.)

609-610. Seminar in International Affairs.

Thesis.

Professor Stowell.

The following courses, described more fully under their field, are listed here as also lying largely within the field of International Affairs:

- Ec. 357—International Trade. *Asst. Prof. Huelster.*
- Ec. 512—Ocean Transportation and Port Facilities. *Dr. Morgan.*
- Ec. 523-524—Foreign Currency and Banking Systems. *Dr. Taylor.*
- Ec. 525-526—International Banking and Finance. *Dr. Taylor.*
- Ec. 533-534—Economic Foreign Relations of the United States. *Dr. Edminster.*
- Ec. 551-552—Tariff Policies. *Dr. Edminster.*
- Ec. 564—Trade Statistics. *Dr. B. Aitchison.*
- Ec. 607-608—Seminar in International Finance. *Dr. Taylor.*
- Hist. 363-364—European Dependencies. *Asst. Prof. Bauer.*
- Hist. 366—Europe Since 1918. *Prof. Gewehr.*
- Hist. 407-408—Diplomatic History of the United States. *Prof. Tansill.*
- Hist. 527—Diplomatic History of the United States, 1776-1823. *Prof. Tansill.*
- Hist. 528—Diplomatic History of the United States, 1824-1861. *Prof. Tansill.*
- Hist. 529—Diplomatic History of the United States, 1862-1900. *Prof. Tansill.*
- Hist. 530—American Diplomacy in the Orient, 1784-1935. *Prof. Tansill.*
- Hist. 531-532—Diplomatic History of the United States since 1900. *Prof. Tansill.*
- Hist. 543-544—Diplomatic History of Europe, 1870-1918. *Professor Tansill.*
- Pol. Sci. 422—Contemporary World Politics. *Assoc. Prof. Seckler-Hudson.*
- Pol. Sci. 507—Present-Day Political Europe—The Democracies. *Assoc. Prof. Seckler-Hudson.*
- Pol. Sci. 509—Present-Day Political Europe—The Dictatorships. *Assoc. Prof. Seckler-Hudson.*
- Pol. Sci. 540—Government and Administration of the British Empire. *Prof. Griffith.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE

BEN A. ARNESON, *Acting Chairman*

CLYDE B. AITCHISON
FREDERICK F. BLACHLY
GORDON DEAN
WESLEY M. GEWEHR
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HENRY REINING, JR.
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WILLIAM W. SHAW
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CHARLES WEST

COOPERATING STAFF IN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FIELD OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

HENRY B. ARTHUR, Ph.D.
ISMAR BARUCH, LL.B.

CALVERT L. DEDRICK, Ph.D.
OLIVER SHORT, M.A.

CARMAN G. BLOUGH, M.A., C.P.A.

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS

M.A.: At least three sub-fields from the required group, other sub-fields optional.

Ph.D.: At least one sub-field in addition to those in the required group.

Required: Political Theory, National Government, State, Local, and Municipal Government, Public Administration, Comparative Government, International Law, Public Opinion and Political Parties, Economic Theory, Politico-Economic Relations, Social Psychology.

Optional (At least one required for the doctor's degree): Statistics, Sociology, Jurisprudence, Geography, European History since 1500, American History, Imperialism, International Relations, English History, Constitutional Law, Administrative Law.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SEQUENCE

A program in Public Administration is being developed by the School of Public Affairs of The American University and is available to candidates for the M.A. and Ph.D. in the Graduate School in Political Science who desire to make Public Administration their major emphasis. These facilities are also available for the supervision of theses.

Programs for technical graduate degrees in the field of Public Administration are now under consideration by the School of Public Affairs.

For the degrees granted by the Graduate School, the following are the special requirements for the comprehensive examination in the Public Administration sequence in Political Science:

M.A.—At least one sub-field from required group (a); at least two sub-fields from required group (b); one additional sub-field from (a), (b), or (c).

Ph.D.—At least two sub-fields (or a field of application) in addition to those in the required group.

Required: (a) National Government, State Government, Municipal Government.

(b) Organization and Management, Public Personnel Management, Financial Administration, Administrative Law.

(c) Comparative Government, Public Opinion and Political Parties, Statistics, Social Psychology, Economic Theory, Politico-Economic Relations.

Optional: Political Theory, Public Finance, Accounting, Constitutional Law, any field in which Public Administration principles may be applied.

401-402. National Government.

An intensive study of the principles underlying the national government, and an application of these principles to governmental practices. The first semester gives emphasis to the constitution, the legislature, and the judiciary. The second semester gives consideration to the national executive and the administrative machinery. Throughout the course special research projects offer opportunity for first hand study of the governmental agencies in the city.

First and Second Semesters.—Associate Professor Seckler-Hudson. (3)

403. State Government and Administration.

An examination of the present powers and functions and administrative organization of state governments combined with such review of their historical growth as is essential to an understanding of present conditions.

First Semester.—Dr. Moore. (3)

404. Relations Between Federal, State and Local Governments.

A survey of the traditional functions of each of these governmental units and a study of present relations and trends.

Second Semester.—Dr. Moore. (3)

***406. Municipal Government.**

A study of the growth of cities; relation of the city to the state; the party system and popular control; types of municipal government; programs of municipal reforms. Special consideration is also given to the government of the District of Columbia.

Second Semester.—Dr. Shaw. (3)

409. History of Political Theory.

A study of the contributions to political theory made by the leading thinkers from Plato to the end of the 19th century. Emphasis is laid upon the growth of concepts.

First Semester.—Dr. Shaw. (3)

410. Contemporary Political Thought.

The underlying ideals and principles of the most important political-economic systems operating today. Interpretations of these concepts by proponents and opponents. The ideology of Communism, and its modifications in Russia due to experience. The "world-view" of Fascism in Italy, Germany, England, and the United States. The meaning and value of Democracy in the twentieth century. The social and economic conditions under which various systems of thought are crystallized into institutions. Conditions necessary if Democracy is to survive the hostile forces of the present age.

Second Semester.—Dr. Oatman. (3)

***417-418. Comparative European Governments.**

A study of the more important governments of Europe, including the British, Swiss, French, German, Italian, and Russian Governments. Emphasis will be laid on the principles underlying these governments, the various organs of control, and governmental practices. An examination of the common problems of all governments will be made together with an intelligent study of the evolution of governmental institutions.

First and Second Semesters.—Associate Professor Seckler-Hudson. (3)
(Given in 1937-38.)

419. Public Opinion.

An analysis of "informal" government as an agency of political control. Particular emphasis will be given to methods and technique of group pressures; their relation to formal governmental policies; the use of various media of inter-communication by propagandist groups; factors conditioning public opinion; statistical possibilities of measuring public opinion; and some of the problems arising from the activities of pressure groups and propaganda agencies.

First Semester.—Associate Professor Seckler-Hudson.

420. Political Parties.

A critical examination of the party processes and their articulation with the formal machinery of government. Problems to be studied will include party organizations; sectional and group influences on party policies; politicians and political leaders; human nature in politics; the spoils system; nominating systems; campaign methods and practices; conduct of elections and attending expenditures; and recent trends in party politics. Throughout both semesters comparisons will be made with party practices and functions in foreign countries that operate under such forms of government as Fascism, Communism, or Parliamentary Democracy.

Second Semester.—Associate Professor Seckler-Hudson. (3)

422. Contemporary World Politics.

An intensive study of selected governmental problems, especially those having risen since 1900. The first semester gives emphasis to national and international problems, while the second semester is devoted to a study of state and local problems of government.

Second Semester.—Associate Professor Seckler-Hudson. (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

439-440. Women in American Political Life.

This course will include a survey of the role of women in political life, especially since 1900. The contributions of women through special organizations, individual enterprises, and regularly organized governmental channels will be studied. Outstanding personalities of the present day will be considered and a number of leading figures will be heard in special lectures.

First and Second Semesters.—Associate Professor Seckler-Hudson. (1½) (Given in 1938-39.)

441-442. Problems in Public Administration.

This course will take up a study of the more important problems of public administration, and will compare the control of them in the leading countries of the world. The problems will include: the organization of the administrative system; the relationship of the administration to the legislature and to the judicial system; methods of controlling the administration; budget administration; tax administration; accounting administration; educational administration; and the administration and the control of economic enterprises.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Blachly. (3)

501-502. United States Constitutional Law.

A course dealing with the general principles of constitutional law; a study of decisions of the Supreme Court marking the boundaries of state and national powers, determining the powers of the several agencies of gov-

ernment, and defining the rights of the individual under the American constitutional system.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Hazard. (1½)

503-504. Leading Cases in Constitutional Law.

The course consists of an intensive study of a number of cases which have played a very important part in the development of the governmental system of the United States. The political and economic backgrounds, facts, proceedings in state and lower federal courts, briefs of attorneys, opinions in the Supreme Court, and the influence of the decision upon the later developments in the United States are considered in connection with each case. It is advisable that each student shall have had, or shall be taking concurrently, a course in constitutional law.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Hazard. (1½)

505. Recent Problems in Constitutional Law.

An examination of the more significant decisions of recent years relative to: (a) expansion of federal powers; (b) separation of the powers; (c) the due process clause; and (d) civil liberties.

First Semester.—Professor Arneson. (3)

506. The Problem of Constitutional Revision.

An intensive examination of recent proposals for constitutional revision, together with a consideration of possible alternatives for meeting various problems of the present age.

Second Semester.—Professor Arneson. (3)

507. Present-Day Political Europe—The Democracies.

A study of the leading democracies including particularly those of England, France, and Switzerland. The present organization of the various forms of these governments; the relation of these special forms to the populations they govern; and the social and economic problems with which they must cope.

First Semester.—Associate Professor Seckler-Hudson. (3) (Given in 1938-39.)

509. Present-Day Political Europe—The Dictatorships.

A study of the rise and underlying forces of the present-day dictatorships, particularly those of Italy, Germany, Russia, and Turkey. The forms of these governments; their relation to the social and economic realities within the nation; and their international relationships will be stressed.

First Semester.—Associate Professor Seckler-Hudson. (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

511. National Administration—The Departments.

A study of the problems of organization, personnel, and procedure common to the departments, followed by an examination of their individual organization and functions.

First Semester.—Professor Arneson. (3)

512. National Administration—The Independent Agencies.

The various administrative boards, commissions, and government corporations will be examined as part of the administrative process, and their organization and functions considered.

Second Semester.—Professor Arneson. (3)

521-522. Administrative Law.

A consideration of the subject of judicial control over administrative action in the United States. Among the topics treated are the distinctions between executive, judicial, and legislative functions; administrative discretion; conclusiveness of administrative determination; administrative and judicial proceedings for relief against action of administrative officers.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Aitchison. (1½)

525-526. Public Administration.

A basic survey of the scope and methods of public administration, which serves also as a foundation course for those interested in advanced work in the field.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Reining. (3)

535. Changing Relations Between Congress and the Executive.

The new usages and conventions as they affect the traditional separation of powers. The role of party government.

First Semester.—Dr. Charles West and Mr. Arthur Flemming. (2)

534. The Sociological Approach to Governmental Problems.

Many problems in government lend themselves to illumination through an understanding of their essentially sociological nature. This course is designed primarily to serve as an enquiry into the validity of the sociological methodology when applied to governmental phenomena. Prerequisite, a course in sociology or psychology. Students presenting only the latter will be expected to do a certain amount of additional reading in sociology.

Second Semester.—Professor Griffith. (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

537. History of Anglo-American Law.

A study of the development of fundamental English and American legal institutions—the origins of Anglo-American law—the common law and statutes—a survey of the substantive law fields, and the part played by procedure in the growth of substantive law—the organization of English

and American courts—law and equity, trial and appellate, national and local.

First Semester.—Dr. Dean. (3)

538. Jurisprudence.

Theories of the nature of law and of its ends—a critical examination of the more prominent legal concepts—Law's place in modern society—the nature of the judicial process.

Second Semester.—Dr. Dean. (3)

540. Government and Administration of the British Empire.

After a survey of those elements in English government necessary for the proper perspective, consideration is given to the government of the several self-governing Dominions with particular reference to problems of federalism, parliamentarianism, etc. This is followed by a study of India as a basis for understanding the British system of colonial administration. The course concludes with a juridical, political, and economic study of "The British Commonwealth of Nations."

Second Semester.—Professor Griffith. (3) (Alternates with 534.)

609-610. Research Seminar.

Thesis.

The following courses, described more fully under their field, are listed here also as lying largely within the field of Political Science.

Gov. Ec. 501-502—The Interrelations of Government and Economic Life. *Prof. Marshall and Prof. Griffith.*

Gov. Ec. 537-538—Federal Regulation of Commerce. *Dr. Clyde Aitchison.*

Gov. Ec. 609-610—Seminar in Politico-Economic Relations. *Prof. Marshall.*

Hist. 403-404—Constitutional History of the United States. *Prof. Gewehr.*

Int. Af. 405-406—Principles of International Law. *Prof. Stowell.*

Int. Af. 410—The League of Nations.

Int. Af. 423—International Relations and World Politics. *Prof. Stowell.*

Int. Af. 512—The Conduct of Foreign Relations. *Prof. Stowell.*

Soc. Ec. 506—Social Legislation. *Prof. T. R. Fisher.*

COURSES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See Special Bulletin, School of Public Affairs)

Pub. Ad. 401—Survey of Public Personnel Management. *Prof. Olson.*

Pub. Ad. 402—Problems of Public Personnel Management. *Mr. Short.*

Pub. Ad. 403—Technique of Supervision. *Prof. Olson.*

Pub. Ad. 404—Executive Management and Supervision. *Prof. Olson.*

- Pub. Ad. 405—Problems of Administration Common to all Departments. *Prof. Olson.*
- Pub. Ad. 407—Classification and Compensation Plans. *Mr. Baruch.*
- Pub. Ad. 426—Budgetary Administration.
- Pub. Ad. 428—Government Accounting. *Mr. Blough.*
- Pub. Ad. 451-452—Administrative Statistics of the Federal Government. *Dr. Arthur.*

SOCIAL ECONOMY

ERNEST S. GRIFFITH, *Acting Chairman*

FRANK W. COLLIER

WALTON H. HAMILTON

ERNST CORRELL

WILLIAM M. LEISERSON

ERNEST M. FISHER

LEON C. MARSHALL

THOMAS RUSSELL FISHER

HOWARD S. PIQUET

CAROLINE F. WARE

Increasingly the science of economics, so frequently in the past associated with the profit motive, has come more and more to be studied from the point of view of its contribution to human welfare. Once this attitude has been adopted, the student inevitably finds the need for a grounding in social legislation and in the contributions of sociology and social psychology to the problems presented. Similarly the student of social welfare requires a thorough and disciplined knowledge of the deeper economic implications of the problems presented and the solutions offered. With this in mind, the Graduate School of The American University has included Social Economy among its designated fields. Ample opportunity for differentiation of interest is offered, allowing emphasis upon either the sociological, the regional, or the legislative approaches as well as upon the economic.

Attention is called to the peculiar suitability of this field for those planning to prepare themselves for advanced social work, industrial relations, social security, housing administration, regional planning, the teaching of the social sciences, the ministry, etc.

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS

M.A.: At least three sub-fields from the required group. Other fields optional.

Ph.D.: At least one sub-field in addition to those in the required group.

Required: Economic Theory, History of Economic Thought, Economic History, Statistics, Labor Relations, Politico-Economic Relations, Social Psychology, Historical and Analytic Sociology, Social Legislation, Social Philosophy.

Optional: Jurisprudence, Housing, Relief of Distress, Social Insurance, Regional Geography, Public Administration, any appropriate branch of economic life.

SOCIAL SECURITY

In view of the great expansion now taking place in the activity of the Federal and State governments in the fields of unemployment insurance, old age pensions, and social security generally, a special program (leading to the M.A. degree in Social Economy or M.S. in Public Administration) will be offered by the American University commencing September, 1936. It will be suitable for those intending to enter this branch of the public service or for those handling this aspect of industrial management in a private firm. A more detailed description will be sent on request to anyone interested as soon as plans are complete.

HOUSING

Increasingly the cities, states, and the Federal government are concerning themselves with the field of better housing for the masses of the population—in rural as well as urban areas. The field includes matters such as the inspection of the existing areas, the management of new areas governmentally built, the promotion of better housing under private auspices. Problems involved are in part economic, in part governmental, in part engineering and architectural, in part social, in part administrative. The American University has under consideration a program (leading to the M.A. degree in Social Economy or M.S. in Public Administration) which will utilize the peculiar advantages of the Washington situation in the direction of adequate preparation for those planning to enter this aspect of the federal, state or local service. Those who are interested should communicate with the Dean of the Graduate School as early as possible, inasmuch as the number admitted to such a course, if given, will be restricted.

402. Analytic Sociology.

Following a rapid survey of the main principles in sociological theory, attention will be directed to the importance of sociology as an approach to the subject matter of other disciplines. Analysis of common elements in group behavior.

Second Semester.—Visiting Professor T. R. Fisher. (3)

404. Social Philosophy.

This course begins with the investigation of the psychical unity of mankind, and aims at the attainment of an ideal of living together by which the

essential demands of human nature will be satisfied, and thus discovering the principles by which race-unity may be attained. This involves the problems of the integration of the individual and the social; of intellect and feeling; of the objectivity of law and the subjectivity of freedom. It seeks to find the meaning of social progress and to discover the grounds upon which the laws of such progress rests. Finally it inquires into the possibility of an ever increasingly higher civilization.

Second Semester.—*Professor Collier.* (3)

407. Social Insurance.

First Semester. (3)

501. Social Economy Perspectives.

A course to familiarize students with the social side of economic behavior in contrast with economics purely from the profit point of view. Types of the European and the American Economy will be studied by giving attention to public policies that concern the welfare of society as expressed in social work, social legislation, economic planning, etc. The technique resulting from the so-called consumer approach to economic problems will be given special attention. Students taking this course could benefit by acquiring a specific knowledge of both the historical perspective and the actual significance of social policies.

First Semester.—*Associate Professor Correll.* (3) (Given in 1937-38.)

505. Social Legislation.

The historical background of the breakdown of laissez faire under the growth of humanitarianism. An evaluation of the policies of the leading industrial nations. The utilization of the state in the search for security. American state and national laws concerning old age pensions, minimum wage, social insurance, etc.

First Semester.—*Visiting Professor T. R. Fisher.* (3)

509-510. Economic Insecurity.

An examination of the industrial order from the viewpoint of the consumer and the employee. Reasons for under-consumption. Insecurity of employment. Analysis of the price mechanism.

First and Second Semesters.—*Dr. Hamilton.* (3)

603-604. Seminar in Housing and Home Financing.

The amount of attention currently being given to housing and home financing problems in this country is unusual. Both public and private groups are active in the field, and Washington is a focal point of much of this activity. This course is designed as a forum where a small group of students may meet and discuss realistically, with outstanding workers in the field, a number of important issues. Among the subjects which will receive attention are the quantitative and qualitative evaluation

of the nation's housing equipment or plant, its original and replacement cost, the cost of shelter in relation to other items in the family budget, and housing standards together with the related questions of slums and blighted areas, and of housing by public agencies, here and abroad. Housing, in its evolutionary aspect will be related to population shifts, to city growth and to neighborhood development. On the financial side, such subjects as the housing market, appraisal techniques, financing methods, and home financing institutions, public and private, will receive attention. The contributions of the Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Housing Administration and other public agencies to the solution of the housing problem will be reviewed.—Admittance to the course will be limited to graduate students who have an adequate training in economics, and preference will be given to those who have done research in Housing or Home Financing or who are employed by a Government Agency concerned with these problems.

First and Second Semesters.—Visiting Professor E. M. Fisher. (3)

607. Seminar in Religion and Economics.

A seminar to serve students interested in the evolution of economic theory as well as of modern society. Selected phases in the history of the Christian Churches and their ethical concepts and standards touching on economic life will be studied. The issue existing between religious and economic ethics will be investigated by way of an historical review and analysis of church regulations relative to business behavior and consumption habits. The effect of Christian principles of discipline in economic civilization will be evaluated. Students will gain a critical understanding of recent literature centering around the problem "Religion and the Rise of Capitalism." Persons other than candidates for degrees will be admitted upon consent of instructor.

First Semester.—Associate Professor Correll. (3)

609-610. Research in Social Economy.

Thesis.

The following courses described more fully under their field, are listed here as also lying largely within the field of Social Economy.

Ec. 473-474—Labor Relations. *Dr. Leiserson.*

Ec. 563—Employment Statistics. *Dr. B. Aitchison.*

Gov. Ec. 501-502—Interrelations of Government and Economics. *Prof. Marshall and Prof. Griffith.*

Pol. Sci. 533—Sociological Approach to Governmental Problems. *Dr. Griffith.*
Ec. Hist. 407-408—Development of American Culture. *Dr. Ware.*

Attention is also called to other course offerings of the Economics Department as furnishing background material. Approval of the Chairman of the Field should be obtained in order to elect such courses for credit toward the minimum course requirement for a degree.

(cf. also Auxiliary Courses, p. 57.)

AUXILIARY COURSES

601. Education.

Seminar in the Teaching of Social Sciences.

A critical evaluation of current practices in the teaching of the social sciences at the secondary school and Junior College levels, followed by consideration of possible curricula designed to meet the needs of the present situation. Curriculum building. Fusion and survey courses and sequence. Experimental projects.

First Semester.—Professor Marshall. (2)

401. Philosophy—Ethics.

The course begins with the investigation of the moral idea, and seeks to find a rational moral ideal. The notion of right will be examined, and an inquiry will be made into the meaning of the fundamental ethical ideas of Good, Duty, and Virtue. The principal schools of Ethics, Egoism, Hedonism, Utilitarianism, Institutionalism, and of Evolutionary Ethics will be considered. The Ethics of the Individual, of the Family, and of Society will be discussed.

First Semester.—Professor Collier. (3)

402. Philosophy.

(See *Social Economy* 404) Social Philosophy—*Prof. Collier.*

506. Psychology.—Social Psychology.

A survey of the psychological foundations of society with special attention given to the principles of social organization. Stress will be placed on the anthropological background of human institutions and social life.

Second Semester.—Assistant Professor Sackett. (3)

French Social Science Literature.

A reading group to devote special study to one or more original French texts in accordance with research interests of participants.

Students taking part in this circle are expected to prepare individual sections of the French texts for translation and to report. A technical equipment in the elementary knowledge of the language is a prerequisite.

No Credit—*First and Second Semesters.—Associate Professor Correll.*
One period a week.

German Social Science Literature.

A reading group to devote special study to one or more original German texts in accordance with research interests of participants.

Students taking part in this circle are expected to prepare individual sections of the German texts for translation and to report. A technical equipment in the elementary knowledge of the language is a prerequisite. No Credit—*First and Second Semesters.*—*Associate Professor Correll.* One period a week.

English for Foreign Students.

By arrangement with George Washington University the courtesy has been extended to American University Graduate Students desiring the privilege of enrolling in the course at George Washington designed to instruct foreign students in English. Students taking this course pay the regular fees of George Washington University.

THE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The School of Public Affairs was founded in March, 1934, for the purpose of serving two distinct groups of students, namely, (1) employes of the Federal Government who desire to obtain special training which will enable them to prepare themselves for positions of greater responsibility, and (2) teachers and students of the social sciences who desire to obtain a first-hand picture of the manner in which the Federal Government is dealing with current problems.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD

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THE "IN-SERVICE" TRAINING PROGRAM

THE "IN-SERVICE" Training Program of the School of Public Affairs was inaugurated during the second semester of the academic year 1934-35. Employes of the Federal Government accorded it an enthusiastic reception. Consequently, it was possible for The American University to obtain a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation which insures the continuation and expansion of the program for the next three years.

The Administrative Board of the School of Public Affairs is now developing programs which will lead to the award of certificates in public administration and a technical graduate degree in the same field. Although no certificates or degrees will be granted prior to June, 1938, the administrative officers of the School are prepared to advise students as to the courses they should take in order to qualify for either the certificates or the degree.

Students interested in working for a technical graduate degree in the field of Public Administration on a full-time basis should write to the Director of the school of Public Affairs for additional information.

THE SUMMER INSTITUTE

The primary purpose of the Summer Institute of the School of Public Affairs is to make it possible for students and teachers of the social sciences to obtain a first-hand picture of the manner in which the Federal Government is dealing with current problems.

The program for the 1934 Institute was built around the theme: "The Emergency Agencies of the Federal Government." The program for the 1935 Institute was built around the theme: "The New Deal: After Two Years." The program for the 1936 Institute will be built around the theme: "The 1936 Campaign Issues: An Objective Appraisal."

Members of the Institute meet each morning in small seminar groups for the purpose of making an objective study of specified problems that are of current interest to students and teachers of the social sciences. These seminars are under the direction of members of the Summer Institute Faculty. A majority of the Summer faculty are usually visiting professors from other colleges and universities.

For the benefit of persons who are employed during the day a program of late-afternoon classes is conducted at the University's Down-town Center at 1901 F Street, N. W. Full-time students may substitute one or more of the late-afternoon classes for the morning seminars.

On an average of three evenings a week members of the Institute have the opportunity of participating in round-table discussions which are led by outstanding men in and out of public life.

Members of the Institute who desire to earn academic credit for the work of the Institute must be graduates of accredited institutions of higher learning or students with advanced standing from accredited institutions of higher learning who are majoring in one of the social sciences. Other persons whose past experience or training indicates that they can carry on the work with profit will be admitted as special students or auditors.

The Summer Institute for 1936 will open on June 29 and will close on August 8. The theme of the Institute will be: "The 1936 Campaign Issues: An Objective Appraisal." Persons desiring to obtain additional information regarding this Institute may do so by writing for the special Summer Bulletin. Letters should be addressed to the Director, School of Public Affairs of The American University, 1901 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

DOES NOT CIRCULATE

